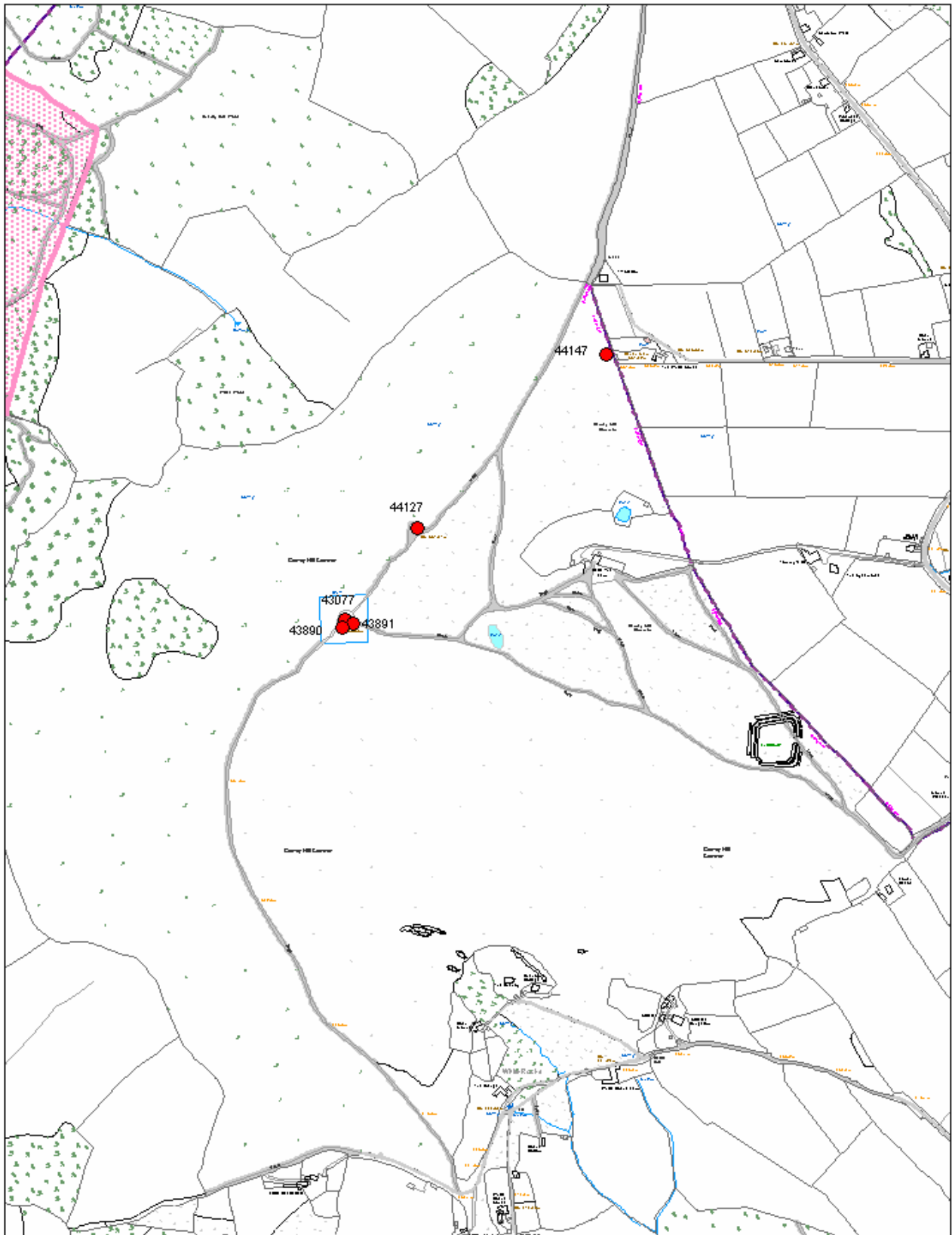


## 20<sup>th</sup> century land use



### 20th Century Archaeology within Garway Hill Common

Scale 1:6500



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## 20<sup>th</sup> century land use

The final stage of activity visible recorded during the survey relates to construction during the Second World War. The most prominent feature can be viewed at the summit of Garway Hill in the form of an octagonal laid brick wall approximately 2m high and 7m in diameter (HSM 43077). The wall stands upon a concrete foundation with a further eight individual concrete support foundations, each set adjacent to the features corners. The surviving feature marks the position of what was once a Radio Tracking Station erected in 1942 by order of the Royal Air Force. Initially the station stood approximately 21ft high, the mixed brick and concrete foundations having supported a timber built tower not unlike that of a windmill. The tracking station does not appear to have been operational and was decommissioned in 1948. Surrounding the site are the bank and ditch earthworks constructed to provide a firebreak.

Directly south and west of the tracking tower site are the remains of two foxholes/trenches. The two foxholes HSM 43890 and HSM 43891 have the mixed earth and stone spoil along the southern edge of the ditch in the form of a low spread bank. The two foxholes are between 6m and 8m long east to west and 3m wide, both survive between 0.5m and 0.6m deep.

To the northeast of the radio tracking station on the down slope are the remains of the barrack blocks HSM 44127. Similar to the radio tracking station the barrack blocks are surrounded by earthworks constructed for the purpose of a firebreak. The foundations of the barrack block are all that remain following its demolition during the 1970's. Like the tracking station the foundations that remain are a mix of concrete and brick. Protruding from the northwest corner of the structure are two strands of cable that would have once powered the tower and barrack block from a generator block on the edge of the common to the northeast. The foundations mark an area approximately 5m wide 12m long with remaining evidence to suggest that the structure housed two rooms, one for accommodation the other for storage.

The remains of the generator block HSM 44147 are visible on the edge of the common boundary consisting of a concrete foundation with the collapsed brick wall scattered on the interior.